NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

OPENING OF THE LANDTAG. rejected the Channel Tunnel bill by a vote of 807 to

THE KING'S ADDRESS TO THE TWO HOUSES. HE ANNOUNCES HIS DETERMINATION TO FOL-WW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS GRAND-FATHER-THE PREROGATIVES OF THE CROWN NOT TO BE DISTURBED-

THE KING'S POLICY OUTLINED. Berlin, June 27 .- The opening of the Landtag was accompanied by an imposing ceremony, similar bserved when the Reichstag met. The members of the two houses of the Landtag were stationed opposite the throne, the members of the Upper House on the right and those of the Lower House on the left side. As soon as the King arrived, the President of the Upper House pro-posed cheers for him, and they were given with nthusiasm. In his speech opening the session, the King said in part:

This is a time of sorrow. I welcome you for the first time from this place. Only for a few months did the sceptre rest in the hand of my departed father; neverthe-less, his reign was long enough for the Fatherland to recognize what a ruler it has lost. His personal dignity recognize what a ruler it has lost. His personal dignity and nobility of mind, the glorious part he played in the great destinies of the Fatheriand, and the heroic and Christian resignation with which he fought his mortal malady have made his memory imperishable in the hearts of the people. When, through my father's death, my ancestors' crown descended to me, I felt it necessary at the beginning of my reign to assemble you about me without delay to take before you the oath to the constitution, which I swear to keep firm and inviolable, and I swear to rule lawfully and truly, as God may help me William I., during a glorious reign filled with deeds of war and peace, created the Prussia of to-day and made our people's yearning for national unity a reality. My father, actuated by the same plety, and whose example

inspires me, continued the same policy.

William's works in public proclamations constituted his political legacy. I am resolved to follow him in this path in governing Pruesta and also as regards the imperial policy. Like William I., I will faithfully and usly observe the laws and respect the rights of the people. At the same time I will maintain and ex-ercise the constitutional rights of the crown, and will transmit them unimpaired to my successor. I am far from aiming to enlarge the prerogatives of the crown, thereby disturbing confidence in the stability of the legal

onditions under which we are governed.

From the manner in which Prussia was constituted, from her present position in the empire, and in view of the sentiments and habits of our people, I believe that our constitution distributes the co-operation of forces in the life of the State in a wise and beneficent manner. By cause of the State in a wise and beneatcent mainter. By cause of this belief, as well as on account of my oath, I shall guard and protect the constitution. Following my ancestors' example I shall consider it my duty to extend to all religious my kingly protection in the free exercise I am especially satisfied with of their forms of worship. I am especially satisfied with the recent ecclesiastical legislation, which has shaped the relations between the State and the Catholic Church and is spiritual head in a manner acceptable to both parties I shall endeavor to preserve the ecclesiastical peace of the

The principal points in the reform of the internal administration accomplished at the last session of the Landing and the practical working of the new legislation prove that the idea of self-government, controlled by honorary functionaries, has taken full possession of the popular mind. I inend firmly to uphold this valuable result, and I shall adhere to the traditions of the Prussian financial

The King said that he assumed office at a momentous time, but that he approached his task confidently, inspired with a sense of duty. In conclusion, he quoted the words of Frederick the Great: "The King is the first servant of the State"

the Great: "The King is the first servant of the State."

When he had finished, the King extended his hand to Prince Bismarck, who, bowing low, kissed it. After bowing to the assembly, the King left the hall amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Dowager Empress Victoria to-day received the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, and thanked them for the address of condoience on account of the death of Emperor Frederick. The President and Vice-Presidents afterward waited upon the Emperor, who thanked them for the unanimity with which the reply of the Reichstag to the speech from the throne had been voted. His Majesty recalled the passage of the Army bill by the Reichstag on February 6 and said that decision had a most cheering effect upon his grandfather and himself. He attended the sitting of the Reichstag in person and was the first to announce the vote to his grandfather, who, after receiving the news, embraced and kissed him. His Majesty said he would never forget that day.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED. THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY THE MEXICAN FLOOD GREATLY INCREASED.

St. Louis, June 27.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: The general passenger agent of the Mexican Central Railroad received a telegram here yesterday from the Mexican Central agent at Silao, saying that in two days the track would be so that passengers could be taken through the flooded area with one transfer. Steps are being taken for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible overflows along the line of the Mexican Central.

It seems that at least 1,500 people were drowned

in Leon alone. Over 1,000 bodies have already been discovered. In some districts the drifting water is full of dead bodies, floating as thick as driftwood, and the stench pervading the country is frightful. Measures are being taken all over Mexico to raise funds for the sufferers.

SAFEGUARDS ADOPTED BY AUSTRIA Pesth, June 27.—The Delegation to-day adopted an army credit of 47,000,000 florins. In the course of the debate Count Apponyl observed that in view of the state of uncertainty in Europe, the alliance with Germany afforded a strong saleguard, especially which met with the keenest and most sympathetic reception in Austria. This, he said, did not release the country from the duty of developing its own strength. If Austria desired an energetic policy she must, in spite of the condition of her finances, grant to the War Department the necessary re-

Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, said he fully concurred in the opinion that the pacific tone of Emperor William's speech, did not release them from the duty of developing their own strength.

PREMIER CRISPI ON PROTECTION. Rome, June 27 .- In the course of a discussion the budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier

Crispl, alluding to the abortive negotiations with France for a commercial treaty, said: "France claims from us concessions which we cannot grant. Still, we shall persist in our endeavors to arrive at an understanding. But it must not be forgotten that the Protectionist party in France is very strong. The day will come when France herself will recognize that protection is prejudicial to her interests.

ONE HALF OF THE PANAMA LOAN ASKED FOR. Paris, June 27.-The "Journal Des Debats" says the exact result of the subscriptions to the Panama Lottery Loan is not yet known, but it is believed

that the amount of applications will equal only about one-half the sum asked for.

The Bourse was agitated to-day owing to rumors that the subscription for the Fanama Canal lottery loan had been a failure. There were large sales of all kinds of securities. Three per cent reutes for money diclined 30 cents; Panama Canal, 37 francs; Credit Foncier, 8 3-4 francs, and Rio Tinto, 6 francs 57 centimes.

London, June 27.-This was the first day of the Stockbridge meeting. The race for the Stockbridge Cup was won by Sir G. Chetwynd's brown horse Fulon, with Red Anchor second and A Life's Mistake third. Mr. J. A. Craven's bay colt Scene Shifter, three years old, also ran. Betting 4 to 1 on Fullerton, 12 to 1 against Red Anchor, 20 to 1 against A Life's

Mistake, and 8 to 1 against Scene Shifter. Jousifies bay filly Rhythm. Brownie was second and Balderdash third. Betting—4 to 1 each against Rhythm and Brownie and 5 to 1 against Balderdash.

St. Louis, June 27.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico, says: On Monday, elections for electors, who are to choose a President and members of Congress week from next Sunday, were held throughout the sountry. There was no opposition worth mentioning to General Diaz and the tickets of the Administration This result has been expected and everybody

DECISION IN THE AYER SUIT.

tawa, Ont., June 27.-The Exchequer Court Mass. to recover \$179,000 penalties, and to confiscate roods owned by that firm and valued at \$79,000. Was dismissed to-day by Chief Justice Ritchie of the Supreme Court. He issued an order for the return of confiscated goods.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL DEFEATED.

RAILBOAD INTERESTS.

CUTTING BY THE FAR WESTERN ROADS. Dispatches from Chicago stated yesterday that the Chicago, Burlington and Northern road would meet the cut of the "Soo" route to 60 cents per 100 pounds on first-class goods from New-York to St. Paul. The Western managers were in session at Chicago to onsider the question of reducing the rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis, in order to meet the lower rates made by the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, the Wisconsin Central and the St. Paul and Kansas City ines. All of the west-bound rates of the trunk lines are suffering from the practices of under-cutting, overloading and other irregular practices now largely in-dulged in. But the cuts in the rates to the Northwest are mainly made by the lines west of Chicago, and do not affect the proportion of the trunk lines

A representative of the "Soo" line said yeste "The prime reasons for our latest cut are that the Chicago lines, while not openly cutting the rates on spot lots, have cut the rates very much below tariff, and it is the intention of the 'Soo' line to meet these secret cuts and underbillings and to hold the business at equal rates. We do not cut the rates, we simply meet the cuts made by other lines. We are not the aggressors and our cut is not lower than those now made by the lake and rail lines. The cuts apply to all classes of freight, but more particularly to the lower classes, as these are moved in larger lots. I do not think the Chicago lines can afford to make lower rates."

WHY EASTBOUND RATES ARE REDUCED. The Chicago dispatches yesterday announcing further outs in dressed beef rates and in provisions, following the Lake Shore's radical reduction on Monday, were what was expected after the trunk lines had resolved to neet the Grand Trunk's tariff, or at least to diminish the large differential rate enjoyed by it for a long time. The American roads are aiming to break the combination of Chicago shippers which for months has been 'playing" the American lines against the Grand Trunk and vice versa, in order to secure low rates. The Grand Trunk is accused of having given a year's contract to the Chicago combination, and the fight is not likely to end until the contract is broken or surrendered. The extension of the reductions to provision rates however, is regretted as an indication that the cuts may be extended to all classes of eastbound freight. There is no present prospect of a settlement of the disputes before further reductions are made, but the determination of the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania managers seems to be to push the fight vigorously, the sooner to secure an adjustment.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JERSEY CENTRAL. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has so far this year laid about 11,000 tons of new steel rails. It is replacing its seventy-pound rails on the main line with seventy-six-pound rails and is putting the lighter rails into the new third track from Roselle to Jersey City and into a second track from Elizabethport to Perth Amboy. The latter track will be finished about July 1. The third track from Roselle is nearly completed. It is built to accommodate the traffic of the Lehigh Valley. The new steamer Monmouth, to run between New-York and Sandy Hook, will be ready

about July 1. It will have reserved arm-chairs, the numbers on which will correspond with numbers on seats in the parlor cars of the New-Jersey Southern, so that one ticket will be good for both seats. T travel on this line thus far this season has increas 40 per cent over the corresponding time last year. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATEMENT.

Philadelphia, June 27 .- The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for May, 1888, as compared with the same month in 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$162,719; an increase in expenses of \$290,526; a decrease in net earnings of \$127,807. The five months of 1888, as compared with the same eriod of 1887, show an increase in gross earnings of

\$1,318,933; an increase in expenses of \$1,420,637; a decrease in net earnings of \$101,704. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the five liabilities of \$89,888, being a loss, compared with the same period of 1887, of 344,336.

REDUCED RATES ON THE "SOO" LINE.

St. Paul, June 27 (Special).-There was much comment in railroad circles here to-day on a press dispatch from New-York, stating that a still further reduction had been openly made by the "Soo" line. Upon inquiry at the offices of the "Soo" road in St. Paul, it rates from Boston, and the new rates will go into effect to-day. The new rates as compared with those heretofore in force are as follows: 60 cents, 50, 40 30, 24 and 20. As stated by the agent of the line in this city, these rates are quoted from Boston only, and the rates from New-York will remain un-changed. The reduction of rates to the above fig-ures is understood to be made by the "Soo" line to meet its lake and rail competition by other routes.

Soft coal burners are fast becoming a thing of the past on the Eric railway as a means of motive power for passenger trains. The Rochester division has just been equipped with anthracite burners, which makes

New-York, having hard coal engines and lurinisming Pullman car accommodations. Richmond, Va., June 27 (Special).—The annual meeting of the Richmond and Chesapeake Ratiroad Company was held here this evening. C. E. Belvin, of Richmond, was elected president; H. R. Boltzer, of New-York, treasurer; R. E. O'Brien, of New-York, engineer; and M. S. Balley, of New-York, secretary. Among the directors are G. W. Dithridge and Rufus Ingalls, of New-York. The company concluded the contract for tunnelling under the city of Richmond to get a Southern connection.

Philadelphia, June 27.—Frank Thompson was to-day elected first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors. His duties will be considerably enlarged and he will at the same time continue at the head of the transportation department and the passenger and freight departments, which have been under his charge since 1882, when he succeeded A. J. Cassatt. Joseph N. Du Barry was elected second vicepresident and John P. Green third vice-president. These latter, besides continuing in their present lines of duty, will have supervision, the former over the treasury department, and the latter over the accounting department.

Philadelphia, June 27.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for May, 1888, as compared with the same month in 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$448,834; an increase in expenses of \$488,058; a decrease in net earnings of \$30,224. The statement for the six months ending May 31, 1888, as compared with the same period in 1887, shows a decrease in gross earnings of \$2,063,625; a decrease in expenses of \$532,660; a decrease in net earnings of \$1,530,965.

Gaiveston, Tex., June 27.—Webster Snyder, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway, has offered his resignation, to take effect August 1. Philadelphia, June 27.—The statement of the Philadelphia

offered his resignation, to take effect August 1.
Indianapolis, June 2? (Special.—"The Journal" of this
city, says that it has good authority for saying that friendly relations have been re-established between C. C. Wait and Eugene Zimmerman, both of whom were elected directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton lines and that Mr.

Waite will be continued as vice-president and general man-

Chicago, June 27.-The cutting of east-bound rates con-Chicago, June 27.—The cutting of east-bound rates continues. At a meeting of the Chicago Freight Committee to-day, the representatives of the Pennsylvania road admitted that the rate on provisions from Chicago to seaboard points had been reduced from 30 to 25 cents by his lines. The other lines promptly met the cut. The 40-cent cut on dressed beef is now in effect on all the lines except the Grand Trunk, which still reducation the lines except the Grand Trunk, which still maintains its 45-cent rate, but probably will in the end cut below all the rest. A conference of the Vanderbilt lines resulted in the determination to apply the 40-cent rate to Boston business

termination to apply the 40-cent rate to Boston business, as well as to New-York and Philadelphia.

Chicago, June 27.—The general managers of the Western and Northwestern lines met in Chairman Faithorn's office to-day and discussed the rate situation. In regard to the Iowa tariff to be put into force July 5, it was deemed advisable to defer action until the result of the conference between the presidents of the roads and the Iowa Commissioners is known. It was agreed also that nothing could be done in the matter of establishing pernothing could be done in the matter of establishing per-manent rates between Chicago and St. Paul until it is fin-

THE STATE SOLDIERS HAVE A SHAM BATTLE. Peekskill, N. Y., June 27.-The company drill took place early this morning followed by guard mount. At 9 o'clock the drummers sounded the call for skirmish and battalion drill which lasted until noon. The regiment and separate companies were divided into six battalions occupying different positions on the parade ground. One battalion was sent out as a picket line to hold the imaginary enemy at bay. They were re-enforced by other battalions on the right and left flank. One battalion was stationed as sharp-shooters, lying in a trench on their breasts. A charge was made on the enemy and the ranks were driven back and the wounded were carried off by the ambulance corps. This evening a grand concert was given in the Y. M. C. A. tent. Colonel "Bob" Ingergoll and the Duke of Mariborough will visit camp on Saturday.

THE BIG DEBATE RENEWED.

VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS IN THE HOUSE.

UDGE KELLEY'S STARTLING PLAN-THE "PREMIER" ANXIOUS FOR A VOTE-MR REED ON THE DUTY OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, June 27 .- When the House met to ay there were many familiar faces on the Republican side. "Premier" Mills at once called up the tariff bill, and the lesson was resumed at page 4, line 86. Before the clerk could read that particular paragraph Judge Kelley rose and somewhat startled and amused the House by a proposition. It was evident he had not taken counsel of his Republican associates, for Mr. Reed shortly afterward character-ized the proposition as one for which Judge Kelley had properly said he was individually resp Mr. Kelley's plan was this. He was very desirous of releasing Congress from the necessity of sitting all through the summer heat. He proposed that as the Democratic Convention at St. Louis had indorsed the Mills bill and the President's message, and the Republican Convention at Chief. vention at Chicago had condemned both, the issue should be left for the voters to decide at the Novem-ber election. His proposition was that if the Mills bill should be sustained by the votes cast at the next election, the Republicans would withdraw their oppo-sition, and if, on the other hand, it should be condemned unmistakably, the bill would be no further pressed. In the meantime he suggested that further discussion of the bill be postponed till the next session of Congress. He further suggested that, as a conon to the " condition that confronts us," the other side of the House should allow the entire Internal tax upon tobacco to be repealed instead of making two bites of a cherry, and repealing about \$18,000, 000 of the \$31,000,000 of revenue derived from that

COUNTER PROPOSITION BY THE "PREMIER." Mr. Mills rose in his wrath and declared that the issue was squarely and fairly made and must be met. It was whether the American people proposed to take off the taxes on the necessaries of life or on whiskey. A chorus of voices on the Republican side shouted that it was not the purpose to take the tax off whiskey, but off of alcohol used in the arts; but Mr. Mills, corning correction, proceeded. These things being true, it was somewhat remarkable, he said, that a proposition should be submitted from the minority sented. instructed to go forward and press the bill to a final passage. Their path of duty was a plain one, and it was to press the bill, in season and out of season, unnecessary and unjust taxation on the neces saries of life was reduced and the surplus in the Treasury relieved. He had a counter proposition to make that an early day should be fixed upon which the bill

should be put upon its passage in the House.

A STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN DOUTRINE.

This brought Mr. Reed to his feet. He said the sugsestion which had been made on the Republican side had been distinctly and properly declared to be an individual suggestion. (Loud and continued applause and some laughter from the Republican side greeted this remark). Mr. Reed continued: The Republican party has resolved, by its properly con

stituted assembly, that it will give due and deliberate consideration to every item of the Mills bill, belleving it is its duty to explain and expose the errors of the measure. I desire here and now to repeat the assevera-tion that there has been no discussion here with any pur-pose of delay-nothing but honest and fair discussion fair-ly brought out by an attack, a political attack upon the ndustries of the United States of America. (Applause.) The Republican party has taken the ground before the country that the system of protection is valuable in itself, and because it is to the interest and advantage of the American community it is not to be sacrificed. By that doctrine the Republicans will stand, and by that

that doctrine the Republicans will stand, and by that sign they will conquer. (Applause.)

The applause which greeted Mr. Breckinridge's declaration that it was the purpose of the party to have a vote on the bill even if it took till the 4th of March was so feeble as to be ludierous, and plajnly indicated how distasteful the programme was to a majority of the members.

Mr. Springer's effort to transfer the control of the rules of the House from the Committee on Rules with its present protection majority to the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to establish the "gag law," was too transparent and was promptly stopped by an objection from Judge Relley.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. Bone black, ivory, drop black, and bone char were stricken from the list, and essential oils were put on the free list, together with unwrought glass used in optical instruments.

## W. MARTIN JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

-THE PLATFORM AND THE NOMINEES Syracuse, N. Y., June 27 (Special) .- At this morning's session of the Prohibition State Convention, the report of the committee on the platform was presented and adopted. The platform demands total prohibition by refusing legal recognition of the liquor traffic and ignoring a policy of license, indorses the utterances and the nominees of the National Convention, recommends the election of at least two women delegates from each county to the State Convention, and advocates methods of active campaign work by means of pulpit teachings, tent campaigns, cratorical contests for medals, and uniformed campaign clubs. One clause of the platform "recognizing the importance in every campaign of strongly occupying strategic points." reommends "a vigorous tent work at Saratoga Springs. the cosmopolitan summer resort." Another declares that the "vote of the representative of our Government at the Berlin Congress against permitting ilquor to be taken into the Congo Valley was a mere mockery, while the Government he represented permits the citizens to do what he voted should not be done." wo great political parties are denounced by implication

for their "alliance with the liquor traffic." The Rev. C. H. Mead reported for the Committee on Finance and set about raising subscriptions to help along the cause. The amount subscribed was

The roll call of counties was then proceeded with for the nominations for Governor. Speeches were limited to five minutes. The Rev. A. J. Church, of Albany County, in a vigorous speech presented the name of Benson J. Lossing, the historian, of Rover name of Benson J. Lossing, the instoliated, of Brooklyn, nominated Plains. Henry B. Hudson, of Brooklyn, nominated W. Jennings Demorest, of New-York, amid tremendous applaise. George T. Powell, for fourteen years president of the Columbia County Farmers' Club, was president of the Columbia County Farmers' Club, was ext nominated; but withdrew in favor of Mr. Lossing. A. E. Seymour, of Cortland, presented the name of W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, and Madison County presented the name of Joseph W. Bruce, of Canastota. He withdrew in favor of Lossing. Niagara presented the name of Guy C. Humphrey, of this county.

An informal ballot resulted: Demorest, 398; Lossing, 389; Jones, 249, and Humphrey, 26. A second ballot resulted; Demorest, 178; Lossing,

During the third ballot a Jones stampede was made and the result was that all the delegates changed their votes, making his nomination unani-

Detroit, June 27.-The Prohibition State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. resolutions adopted invite the co-operation of the workingmen in an effort to abolish the liquor traffic; favor suffrage without distinction of sex or race; demand the revision of the tariff laws so as to reduce the revenue of the Government to meet its expenses economically administered while at the same time affording reasonable protection American labor and American industries; and condemning the policy of local option. The following ticket was placed in nomination, after which the

convention adjourned: Governor-A. B. CHENKY, of Sparta.

Licutenant-Governor-Stewart B. Williams, of Saginawsecretary of State-Peren M. HAGEL Attorney-General-LEMUKL CLUTE Auditor-General-D. A. WATERMAN.

DID THE DOCTOR BREAK THE TROUT LAWS! W. B. Burton, a constable of Queensbury, Warren Cuonty, N. Y., walked into the Yorkville Court yesterday, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Elsworth Elliott, a surgeon in the New-York Hospital. He said that the doctor had gone to Warren County last week and discovered the best trout stream in the neighborhood in less than half an hour after his arrival. The laws to the contrary, he had gathered in nearly all the finny inhabitants of the brook in in nearly all the finny innabitants of the brook in a net. Justice Murray indersed the warrant, Detec-tive O'Brien of the Central Office executed it, and the doctor was sent on another excursion to Queensbury from the Yorkville Court in the afternoon.

KEENAN CLAIMS A SHARE. ASKING MR. CLARK TO DIVIDE PROFITS.

FUING THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTOR FOR A BIG AMOUNT-THE ANSWERS MADE.

The inside history of the methods by which John Keenan, of "boodle" fame, who is now in Canada, a fugitive from justice, Maurice B. Flynn, O'Brien and Clark, the contractors, and John H. Mooney sought to secure the millions that were in the contracts for constructing the new Aqueduct was brought to light yeserday in a suit begun for a division of the spoils in the Court

of Common Pleas Keenan claims that he is entitled to a generous share of the \$4,500,000 contracts of Herman Clark and has sued him for an accounting, demanding that a receiver of all his interests in the new Aqueduct contracts be appointed. Keenan claims that by an arrangement entered into with Clark, by which Keenan was to use his influence in securing the contracts, he was to receive a large share of the profits, which Clark has failed to give CONCEDING THAT AN AGREEMENT WAS MADE.

It is conceded that such an agreement was made in 1884, when Hubert O. Thompson was Comissioner of Public Works. Keenan at that time offered to secure the influence of Thompson in obtaining the contracts, and asked Clark to advance \$50,000 to be used in the good work. " If this is done," said Keenan, "Thompson will

not tie up my contract, and his friendship would be a great advantage in securing the work." This arrangement fell through, but Keenan claims that Hark owes him a large sum, the precise amount of which he wants determined by an accounting, in which the profits of the large contracts obtained by Clark and his associates may be determined.

The case came before Judge Van Housen in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term yesterday, on a motion for the appointment of a receiver. Colonel George Bliss appeared for the plaintiff and ex-Judge Leslie W. Russell, E. T. Lovett and Chauncey S. Truax appeared for the defendant. The papers in the case were pre-

MR. CLARK DENIES THE CLAIMS. Heman Clark in his answer denies the plaintiff's claim that he is a partner of his in the Aqueduct contracts, and says that he and the plaintiff never did business under the firm name of Heman Clark & Co. He states that the agreement set forth in the complaint was destroyed and declared null and void at the request of the plaintiff. He adds that in 1884 he was engaged in the extreme Northwest building the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that he came to New-York in March of that year. He had been here but a short time when Keenan called at his house, and, after introducing himself, said that he had absolute control and authority to negotiate

a large contract for supplying New-York City with water, and that as he had read of Clark's rapid work in constructing the Northern Pacific Rail-road, he had concluded to offer the contract to him. The deponent thereupon entered into an agree ment with Keenan to take the contract and divide the profits with Keenan. A memorandum of this agreement was made, but the deponent returned his some months later when he found that contract his some months later when he found that constraints for the Aqueduct were to be awarded to the lowest bidder. Keenan then told him that things had drifted into such a shape that the contract was not at his disposal, and he was willing to call the agreement off.

MONEY TO BE USED "JUDICIOUSLY." At this interview Keenan hinted that a little noney judiciously used might help the deponent to secure the contracts. This induced Clark to make inquiries and he learned that Keenan was a person of great political influence in this city. At Keenan's request, Clark called at his office in

person of great political influence in this city. At Keenan's request, Clark called at his office in the City Hall or the new Court House and Keenan suggested that he should engage with him in the Chembers-st. horse railroad enterprise, saying that he had done all the preliminary work but that "it required \$50,000 for obtaining a charter," and that if the deponent would advance it he would give him one-half interest in the road; that as soon as certain payments were made the road could be sold for \$200,000.

Clark asked if it was not risky to put up money in that manner and Keenan replied that "money told the story in New-York." and asked the defendant if he could mention a single road in this city whose charter had not been obtained in that manner. The defendant regarded this as illegal and declined to pay the money, and Keenan said he had been discussing the Aqueduct contracts with Hubert O. Thempson, then Commissioner of Public Works, and that the latter favored giving the contracts to O'Brien, and that the latter had the backing of Maurice B. Flynn. Keenan then said he would like to introduce Clark to these parties, as it might be to his advantage to join O'Brien in bidding, instead of bidding against him, and that if anything came out of such partnership he (Keenan) would like an interest, especially as he had promised to refund a political assessment of \$20,000 to Controller Loew out of the profits of the contracts.

The result of this interview was an agreement between O'Brien and the defendant by which they made bids for all the Aqueduct work in the name of O'Brien & Clark, excepting Sections A and B, which had previously been bid for by Clark; and that in case he was awarded the work together. Afterward Sections 7, 8 and 9 were awarded to O'Brien & Clark, excepting Sections A and B to Clark, and the work was carried on on all awards under the firm name of O'Brien & Clark.

The defendant never took work on the Aqueduct under the name of Heman Clark & Co. he

awards under the firm name of 0 Brief & Callan.

The defendant never took work on the Aqueduct under the name of Heman Clark & Co. he said, nor has he kept any books in the name of H. Clark & Co., nor has he ever rendered statements to the plaintiff nor to any one in the name of Heman Clark & Co., and he knows that no such firm is in existence.

JOHN O'BRIEN'S AFFIDAVIT READ. The affidavit of John O'Brien, which was read by the counsel, was in substance as follows: The deponent, a member of the firm of O'Brien

The deponent, a member of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, and Heman Clark did work on Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, and Sections A and B of the Aqueduct. He was introduced to Clark in 1884 by Keenan, and he and Clark formed a copartnership. After the work had been let to the lowest bidder, Keenan, Flynn, John H. Mooney. Clark and the deponent entered into a written agreement which gave to Keenan a certain interest in the contracts obtained by O'Brien & Clark, upon his agreeing to perform certain services, but he falled to do anything that would entitle him to any interest in the profits. Keenan informed the deponent that the agreement referred to in the complaint, dated in March, 1884, between him and Clark, was off, and that the new one which had just been made had been substituted in its place. Keenan told him that he had expected through his ability to control the work to have gone into an agreement with Mr. Clark, in which he and the latter were to divide the profits, but through the work being given to the lowest bidder his control had ceased and he had to abandon his agreement with Clark.

The deponent is familiar with the business transacted by his firm, and no books of accounts or writing of any kind had ever been received or made in the office of O'Brien & Clark, or Heman Clark, which relate to business carried on in the name of Heman Clark, and estimates no the latter section were turned over to O'Brien & Clark by Heman Clark & Co.

MAURICE B. FLYNN MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT.

Maurice R. FLYNN MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT. & Clark, and Heman Clark did work on Sections 6,

MAURICE B. FLYNN MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT. Maurice B. Flynn, in an affidavit which was also read, stated that an agreement had been made between the plaintiff and the defendant about the time mentioned in the complaint. Afterward Keenan introduced Clark to him to Thompson and to O'Brien. After the contracts had been awarded for the construction of the Aqueduct to O'Brien & Clark and Heman Clark the new agreement was made between Keenan, Clark, O'Brien & Clark, Mooney and himself. Deponent was informed by Keenan and by Clark that this agreement was to supersede that referred to in the complaint. No work of any kind had been done in the name of Heman Clark & Co., but the work was done by O'Brien & Clark.

John H. Mooney, in an accompanying affidavit, says no statements were sent to Keenan in Canada setting forth any transactions by Heman Clark & Co., and that when he applied to Keenan for financial aid on behalf of O Brien & Clark in the matter of constructing the new Aqueduct the latter refused to render any.

By mutual consent the hearing on the motion for the appointment of a receiver was adjourned until July 3. O'Brien & Clark and Heman Clark the new agree-

Chicago, June 27.-A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says: "Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, yesterday heard an application for a temporary injunction

whose \$3,000,000 estate consisted of Michigan pine lands. Judge Jackson granted a restraining prohibiting the defendant from selling real estate, or otherwise coverting the property, until July 20, when the motion for an injunction will be argued at Grand Rapids, Mich."

DROWNED AT NEWBURG BAY.

A STEAM PLEASURE LAUNCH CUT IN TWO BY STEAMER-TWO LIVES LOST.

Newburg, N. Y., June 27 (Special) .- A terrible eident happened in Newburg Bay to-night by which two lives were lost. The steamer James W. Baldwin, of the Kingston Line, ran down a small steam pleasure launch just after leaving the landing here and cut it in two. There were eight persons on the launch: Harvey and Joseph Rose, the owners, and six la-dies. Two of the latter, Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., wife of the Republican State Com-B. Odell, jr., wife of the Republican State Committeeman of this district, and Miss Annie Miller, daughter of Captain David Miller, of this city, were drowned. Miss Rose, sister of the owners, Miss Clara Odell, daughter of Mayor Odell and sister-in-law of Mrs. B. B. Odell, jr., a niece of Mayor Odell and another lady were saved by the officers of the Baldwin, who threw out ropes and lowered their boats.

A TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE. FOUR LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

. IN ALABAMA. Montgomery, Ala., June 27.—At 2:45 this morning south-bound train from this city to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. The engine, baggage car, postal and two passenger cars and one sleeper became a total wreck. Engineer John Morgan, Fireman Samuel Williams, and two tramps were killed; the mail agent, Mr. Davis, was dangerously hurt; the baggage master, Mr. Taylor, and four passengers were slightly hurt. The bridge was over a small stream and was undermined by rain. The officers of the road are at the scene and doing what they can to repair the damage. The killed and wounded were taken to Mobile.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY MAN,

DRIVEN CRAZY BY THE EXTREME HEAT OF THE LAST FEW DAYS.

William Henning, age forty-seven, a prominent and wealthy resident of Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Henning was superintendent in the office of the Clark Thread Company, No. 400 Broadway, New-York, and lived at No. 341 Park-ave., Hoboken, a handsome brownstone house in the fashionable part of the city. A week ago Saturday he was prostrate by the heat and since that time has suffered intense pain in his head. Dr. Elder advised him to remain quietly at home for a few days and placed him under medical treatment. Day before yesterday he wen to business and in the afternoon took a trip to Coney Island with a friend. When he returned he complained to his wife of unbearable pains in his head, and although he retired at an early hour he was unable to

floor, pressing his hands to his head. Haif an hour later his wife was startled by a pistol-shot in the front room, followed by a heavy fall, and when sho He had placed the muzzle of the revolver to his right temple and the bullet penetrated his brain, causing in stant death. Henning leaves a wife and four chil-dren. He was married for the second time about a year ago. He was a prominent Mason, being a mem-ber of Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Pentalpha Chapter, R. A. M., and Hudson Lodge. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and had his life insured for \$25,000.

It is believed that he was laboring under temporary insanity, caused by the pain in his head.

BANK TELLER PITCHER IN THE COILS. HE WILL BE TRIED IN MONTREAL-THE BANK

NOT CRIPPLED-THE CREDIT FOR HIS ARREST.
Providence, R. I., June 27 (Special).—The arrest of

Pitcher, the Union Bank robber, which was effected in Montreal last night, is due to Detective Parker, of this city. Pitcher had exhibited large sums of money at his Montreal hotel, and had made no attempt to disguise himself. He had procured a ticket for the steamer Parisian, which sailed early this morning. The bank will probably lose all their cash that Pitcher took, and perhaps from \$5,000 to \$10,000 more. Payment has been stopped on eleven checks aggregating about \$120,000. There are four checks, footing up a

Pitcher is now in custody in Montreal for bringing tolen goods into Canada, and to-morrow morning two officials of the Union Bank will be in that city to identify the stolen papers and securities found or Pitcher's person. A special dispatch from Montreal says "Pitcher was brought before Judge Durand today and remanded pending the arrival of the bank authorities. So far \$20,000 in notes and gold has amount in bonds which he succeeded in hiding yes amount in bones which he succeeded in hands ye terday. Extradition will be asked for on the grout of forgery." A director of the bank says that Pice er's accounts appear to be all right. The bank, is added, would not suffer nearly as much as at fir anticipated and has resumed its regular business.

Police Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he had helped to cause the arrest in Montreal of Charles A. Pitcher, the dishonest teller of the Union Bank in Providence. After the flight of Pitcher, the Providence police thought he intended to go to Europe by to have the departing steamships watched. The Inspector learned that some of the checks which Pitcher had stolen had been sent to banking houses in this city from places in Canada, and he put a Provi dence detective on the trail of the thief. Checks representing \$80,000 were gathered up by detective-sergeants in this city. Mr. Byrnes said that the loss of the bank in Providence would not be more than \$10,000. Pitcher cannot be extradited, but he can be locked up for taking stolen money to Canada.

THE SWATARA READY FOR ITS VOYAGE. AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

Washington, June 27 (Special).-The United States war steamer Swatara arrived at the Arsenal from Norfolk, Va., about 1 o'clock this afternoon fully equipped for a prolonged voyage. She was in first-class running order, her recent trial trip having proved in every

respect satisfactory. This being the case, the Swatara was selected by Secretary Whitney in preference to the Dispatch, the boat usually used for such purposes, as being the better, safer, and more commodious vessel upon which to convey the General of the Army from Washington to Nonquit, Mass.

Commander McGowan, of the Swatara, promptly reported to the Navy Department that he was prepared to sail at any moment. Communication was immediately had with the Sheridan household, through Colonel "Mike" Sheridan, who was on duty in the office of the General of the Army. Army wagons and all necessary conveniences were ordered to report at the Sheridan mansion at 2:30 this afternoon, and were promptly on hand, but in the meantime an equinoctial rain had set in and, after a slight delay, the orders were revoked to await more favorable weather.

Personal inquiries by The Tribune correspondent at the Navy Department elicited the fact that the Swatara is still under orders to sail at 4 a. m. to-morrow, and it. orders were revoked to await more favorable weather.

Personal inquiries by The Tribune correspondent at
the Navy Department elicited the fact that the Swatara
is still under orders to sail at 4 a. m. to-morrow, and it
is possible, if the weather moderates, that General
Sheridan may be conveyed down to the Swatara at
some hour in the night. The fall in the temperature some hour in the night. The fall in the components of the oppression from which he was suffering, but has not the oppression from which he was suffering, but has not enabled him to gain any appreciable strength, and his removal is determined upon at the earliest practicable

Baltimore, June 27 (Special).-The old arsenal at Pikesville was to-day formally opened as a Confederate Soldiers' Home. In the centre of the grounds was a tall flag pole from which floated the National colors and the Maryland flag and the large stand erected for the speakers was decorated with portraits of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. The seven inmates with which the home opens were each attired in a new gray suit and throughout the day were busy escorting people through the grounds. At 3 o'clock Judge George William Brown called the assembly to order and in turn introduced the speakers -Senator Wade Hampton, Zebulon B. Vance, John W. Daniel, J. C. S. Blackburn, James B. Beck, George G. Vest and ex Governor Proctor Knott HEAVY RAINFALL IN NEBRASKA.

Nelson, Neb., June 27.-The heaviest rainfall ever known in this section occurred yesterday. Elk Creek is over its banks and all bridges crossing it are washed away. The county will lose \$10,000. The Burlingin the case of Mary Irene Hoyt against Henry L. Webber. ton and Missouri bridge is damaged so badly as to Miss Hoyt is the heir-in-law of Jesse Hoyt, most of render it unsafe.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. DEPEW SURE OF VICTORY. WARM PRAISE FOR THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

THE GENIAL PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD AT HOME AGAIN-WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT HIS OWN CANDIDACY AT CHICAGO-TALES WITH OTHER PROMINENT DELEGATES.

A Tribune reporter boarded the car of the president of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Albany yesterday when the morning was yet young. Buffalo had greeted the car and its occupants with speeches and songs of rejoicing the night before, and the arduous duties of responding to the enthusiasm of their welcomers, the last duties that their offices of delegates burdened them with, had somewhat exhausted the little band of representative Republicans coming home from Chicago with Chauncey M. Depew.

The party had started from Convention-Town with a dozen or more members; but in its journey, eastward it was gradually reduced, until only six remained to travel to the Grand Central Station in New-York together. They were Mr. Denew, James W. Husted, who was accompanied by his wife, William H. Robertson, John F. Plummer, Commodore A. E. Bateman, and Alfred

The oldest man among them was the earliest astir. Ex-Judge Robertson, looking happy and healthy, was the first to bid good-morning to the Tribune reporter. The legislative influences of Albany shortly attracted the others, and they were presently all out to breathe the familian air of the State Capital. They looked remarkably, well, considering the wear and strain to which they had been subjected.

THE CANDIDATES ARE ALL RIGHT.
"Hullo, old fellow! How are you?" shouted Chauncey M. Depew to the reporter from the lounge in the dining-room of the car. There was nothing in Mr. Depew's cheery voice to suggest shattered Presidential aspirations; and what some folks, who cannot understand that serenity, born of good nature and good sense, with which Mr. Depew is so liberally endowed, would have one believe is a rankling sore in his breast, was made the subject of his early morning, his ante-break-

fast jest. "You haven't come as a delegation to inform me of my Presidential nomination?" he asked the

"No, sir. My mission is about the situation in general. What do you think of it?" " The situation is all right. There are no clouds

in the skies, and no flies on our candidates!" "Will you please give your views on the subject at greater length?"

Well, the platform is the best we ever had. It doesn't require either a grammar or an interpreter. Everybody who can read it can understand it, and those who can't read it can understand it just as well when it is read to them. It is perfectly clear to every intelligence up to the doors of the idiot asylum. As every intelligent man approves it, it ought to break down party prejudices and lead to unqualified success."

THE ISSUE WILL CARRY NEW-YORK. "To begin at home, are the Republicans sure of carrying the State of New-York?"

" I think we are sure of the State on the issue. The issue is squarely now protection or free trade. The Democrats will try to get out from under that by stating that they are not in favor of free trade, but are only for 'reform of the tariff' and the removal of its excrescences. But Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress lays down as strongly as John Stuart Mill could the free-trade theoretical proposition, with the distinct understanding that Congress should work toward it as rapidly as it can. That means the striking down of one industry

That means the striking down of one industry after another until we have reached the views of free trade, so far as the industrial interests of the country are concerned, by the close of his administration, if he should be elected.

"Mr. Cleveland has developed all the aggressive and intolerant qualities of a party boss, and the Democratic party have without a murmur accepted his unquestioned leadership, and with his customary determination, self-reliance and egotism, he would take the vote of the country to mean an indorsement of his views, and immediately proceed to ostracize any member of the party who was not prepared to carry them into effect by practical legislation."

REPUBLICAN CONSOLIDATION IN NEW-YORK. What of the influences and results of the Convention just closed?"

" One effect of the Chicago Convention has been to consolidate the Republican party in New-York for the first time since its organization. The candidacy in which I was placed by the delegation was a happy party movement in that respect at least. After New-York's candidate had withdrawn, the New-York delegation had no animosities to gratify and no partisan ends to accomplish. It simply wanted the man upon whom it could best unite all interests to carry the pivotal State of New-York. It was only after the most thorough and exhaustive discussion of the merits of all the candidates, and they all had supreme merits, that we found we could agree with unanimity upon General Harrison, and the steady support and solid vote of New-York nominated him. As the Convention conceded to us as a supplement to that nomination the Vice-Presidency also, a grave responsibility rests upon the Republicans of New-York to carry the State.

"The outcome of the Convention has convinced me more than ever of the potentialities of a dinner in the present condition of American civilization. The one which I gave to the delegation on Saturday night made a dark horse an impossibility, narrowed the contestants to the candidates before the Convention, and made the 72 votes of New-York a trip hammer which pulverized everything that got in its way. The fact is that all successful social, religious, political and business movements depend upon the potentialities of a well-conducted dinner." to consolidate the Republican party in New-York

"What in your opinion will be the results of Republican success?"

The ultimate philosophy of Republican sucress on a Protection platform means that continued superiority of wages to the wage-earners

In answer to a gentle invitation to voice the feelings of a disappointed Presidential candidate, Mr. Depew said: "Whatever may be the sensations of the other gentlemen who were voted for in the National Convention, the happiest delegate who is wending his way homeward is the candidate from New-York."

"You are certainly a very lively corpse, Mr. Denew."

"You are certainly a very lively corpse, Mr. Depew."

Mr. Depew laughed heartily, and resumed:

"Philip Dorsheimer, afterward the father of Governor Dorsheimer, and who was the proprietor of the Mansion House at Buffalo, was defeated at one time n a Republican convention as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He remarked to a sympathizing friend that he should return to Buffalo and 'keep hotel like hell!' Without indorsing the expression of this shrewd German from Hesse-Darmstadt, I rise to remark that the experience of this canvass has convinced me that the only business worth prosecuting in this country is that of railroading, and I intend to accept its political disabilities and give it my individual and exclusive attention."

And the president of the New-York Central turned to his breakfast table.

A UNIQUE CONVENTION. General Husted, to whom, during his stay in Chicago, it was a perpetual thorn in the flesh to have his name pronounced by the wild West-

erners so as to rhyme with "busted" or crusted gave it as his opinion to the reporter that "this Convention was unique."
"It was controlled," he continued, "he no men